

*Evidence Appendix*

# **Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles**

**7th Edition**

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APR 26 1995

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Fairchild Publications New York

to  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. (1.6 to 2.2 cm) staple length. Synonym: *surtee broach*. 2. A heavy, oblong cotton rug with hand-knotted pile, made in Multan, Punjab, Pakistan. Geometric designs are generally blue and white, sometimes blue and red. Also spelled *mooltan*.

**multiaxial warp knit fabric** A type of warp knit construction that has additional yarns inserted in the fabric length, width, and diagonal directions.

**multicomponent fiber** A fiber composed of more than two generically different polymers or more than two variants of the same generic polymer. See **BICOMPONENT FIBER**, **BIGENERIC FIBER**.

**multicomponent textile** Material composed of two or more different textile components including such products as: (1) embroidered fabric made up of yarns and a fabric substrate; (2) a quilt made up of two layers of fabric usually with a batting between; (3) fabric made by laminating two or more layers together.

**multi-core conjugated spinning** Creation of microfibers from a sheath-core bicomponent fiber by freeing very fine core strands from the sheath or matrix after extrusion.

**multifiber arrangement (MFA)** A set of special rules under the GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE to control international trade in textiles and apparel. The MFA allows imposition of textile and apparel quotas by importing countries on exporting countries. To be phased out under revised GATT.

**multifilament (multicord)** A term used for manufactured fiber yarns composed of many fine filaments. These yarns make especially soft fabrics. Quite often the term is used to describe one of two or more yarns of a particular denier or size that has the greater number of filaments. It is a comparative rather than a precise description. See **MONOFILAMENT**.

**multiflora cotton** An early-maturing upland cotton with clustered bolls grown in Alabama. Staple is medium long.

**multi-kroine** A method of dyeing wool floor coverings, woven fabrics, and knit goods to provide two-color effects in a single dyebath. This is done by chemically treating degreased raw wool and blending it with untreated wool. The treated wool responds to dyes in a different manner from the untreated wool.

**multi-lap continuous dyeing** Special dyeing processes employing the multi-lap continuous processing machine, a patented invention. The equipment consists essentially of a paddler and an enclosed development bath and chemically treating the textile machine

dye delicate fabrics continuously without any stretching or distortion.

**multilateral agreement** (on textiles) Agreement among a number of countries about textile trade. See **BILATERAL AGREEMENT**, **MULTIFIBER ARRANGEMENT**.

**multilevel pile** In carpets made with pile yarns, pile in which some tufts or tuft legs are substantially longer or shorter than others. Synonym: *sculptured*. See **HIGH-LOW PILE**.

**multilobal** Refers to fibers whose CROSS-SECTIONS have three or more lobes. Also see **LOBED**.

**multiphase loom** SHUTTLELESS LOOM in which several filling yarns are inserted simultaneously as multiple sheds are formed at the same time. Because the machine need not wait for a new shed to be formed before each pick can be inserted, very high speeds can be reached. Types: *wave-shed* (*progressive-shedding*) loom, *parallel-shed loom*.

**multiphase weaving** See **MULTIPHASE LOOM**.

**multi-piece loom** Weaving machine that can weave two or more pieces of narrow-width fabric simultaneously. See **NARROW FABRIC**.

**multiple fabric** Double, triple, or even quadruple cloth bound together during weaving by interlacing the warp and filling of the individual layers. Has broad application, particularly industrial.

**multiple length staple** Manufactured fibers with staple length two or more times the nominal cut fiber length. Can damage processing machines.

**multiple wind** The winding of two or more ends onto a tube or cone in parallel form so that the ends form a compact, flat ribbon (ASTM).

**multiplier yarn** A generic term for filament ply yarns composed of singles with varied kinds of texturing.

**multi-process yarn** A generic term for filament yarns that have been subjected to at least two texturing operations. See **SINGLE-PROCESS YARN**, **FALSE TWISTING**.

**multivoltine silkworm** See **POLYVOLTINE SILKWORM**.

**mummy canvas** A heavy, closely woven linen canvas of brownish color.

**mummy cloth** Term sometimes confused with **MOMIE CLOTH**. †1. A fine, closely woven, plain linen fabric used for wrapping the dead (a part of the embalming process) in ancient Egypt. The best qualities were made with a double warp and single filling with two or three times as many warp ends as picks per inch. 2. A fabric similar to crepe with a dull finish. Made with cotton or silk warp and wool filling. When dyed black, used for mourning. See **MOURNING CLOTH**. 3. A plain



multifilament yarn

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**bhawalpur** A striped or checked silk fabric made in India.

**bhoga cotton** A coarse cotton grown chiefly in certain of the hill districts of Bangladesh. Uses: coarse fabrics and rope.

**bhooones** A plain weave fabric made on hand looms out of coarse cotton yarns. Used in Bankura, India.

**shownuggar** An Indian cotton with a medium-long, white staple, often dirty.

**bhurra scarf** A colored cotton fabric made in Great Britain for export to East Africa. The cloth has a narrow stripe of red down the center as its distinctive feature. Uses: native dresses. Also spelled *bhurrah*.

**bhyangee** A variety of tibet sheep's wool.

**blambonnees** An East Indian fabric that is made with bast fibers; it is dyed dark yellow or dark brown.

**biancaville cotton** A variety of Italian cotton produced from American seed.

**biarritz** †1. An obsolete, lightweight, corded dress fabric that was made in France. 2. A British term for a reversible woolen fabric with a filling cord stripe and warp rib.

**biarritz fantasia** A mercerized, fine cotton dobby CHEVIOT SHIRTING that has been woven in Spain for export to the Philippines.

**bias** 1. A diagonal across a fabric. A fabric cut on the bias is cut on a diagonal. 2. See BIAZ. 3. See SKEWNESS 1.

**bias binding** See BIAS TAPE.

**bias filling** A defect in a fabric when the filling yarn does not run at a right angle to the warp. See SKEWNESS 1. This defect often is caused by improper processing of the cloth on the TENTER FRAME.

**blasse** Raw silk from the Middle East.

**blassed cloth** A British term for a specially woven fabric formerly used in the construction of balloons; the filling yarns were placed at a 75° angle to the warp yarns.

**bias tape** Long lengths of material cut on the bias from a wide piece; after the material is cut, it is folded so that the raw edges are on the inside. It can be made in any width, color, and material. Heavy materials, however, are not flexible enough for binding. Material for the bias tape should not differ greatly from the material to be bound because this might result in uneven shrinkage. Used to bind the edges of a fabric and provide flexibility when rounding corners.

**bias weave** A diagonally woven single cloth construction in which one or more sets of warp yarns extend diagonally from one to the opposite selvage. For example, two sets of bias warps are interlaced with filling yarns. Uses: chair caning, tire cords. See TRIAXIAL WEAVING.

**biaz** A plain weave cotton fabric, lightweight, white, and glossy. Made in Russia and Central Asia, it is finished to resemble linen, being starched, heavily pressed and beetled, often mercerized. It is available in three grades: coarse, medium, and fine. Uses: dresses, summer garments.

**blaza** See ARMIK.

**bibell** A type of silk pillow lace made in Izmir, Turkey.

**bibliabad** Modern Persian rugs with extra heavy pile that is made from high-quality wool. Characteristic designs include small central diamond medallions and fish-like patterns on a red field and triangular designs in the corners of the rug. Some examples also have blue or rose fields. Generally made in large sizes, less often in runner sizes.

**bibool** A term used in Bolivia for the fibrous bark of the *Couratari taurari* tree. Uses include blankets and clothing.

**bicanere** See VICANERE WOOL.

**bichu fiber** An Indian term for the fiber yielded by the stinging nettle *Urtica dioica*. See NETTLE FIBER.

**bico fiber** An abbreviation for BICOMPONENT FIBER.

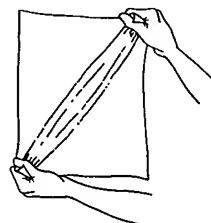
**bicomponent fiber** A fiber comprised of two polymers that are physically different, chemically different, or both. Bicomponent fibers may consist of two generically different polymers (bigeneric fiber) or two variants of the same generic polymer. The different polymers may be in a bilateral (side-by-side; conjugate) arrangement, a sheath-core arrangement, or a matrix arrangement in which one polymer is dispersed in the other intimately or as fibrils. Advantages: inherent crimp in bilateral types, desirable combination of polymer characteristics in sheath-core types, potential microfibers from some matrix types. See BIGENERIC FIBER, BILATERAL, FIBRIL, MATRIX FIBER, SHEATH-CORE FIBER, TRICOMPONENT FIBER.

**bicomponent yarn** 1. Plyed yarn where the singles components are different. 2. Core-spun or wrapped yarn. 3. Filament-blend bicomponent fiber, bilateral type yarn made by combining two kinds of polymer filaments at extrusion. 4. See BICOMPONENT FIBER; a yarn of bicomponent fibers properly is called *bicomponent fiber yarn*.

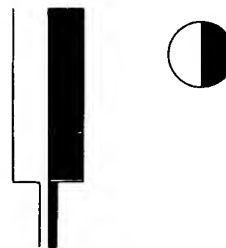
**biconstituent fiber** 1. A manufactured fiber consisting of a homogeneous mixture of two different polymers. 2. Synonym for *matrix-type bicomponent fiber*. 3. Synonym for *bicomponent fiber* made with two generically different polymers. See BIGENERIC FIBER.

**Bidim** Trademark of Rhone-Poulenc-Textile, France, for spunbonded polyester.

**bidirectional fabric** A fabric having reinforced

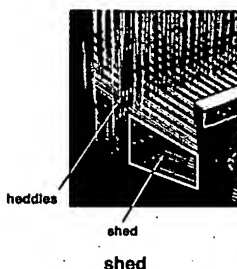


bias (1.)

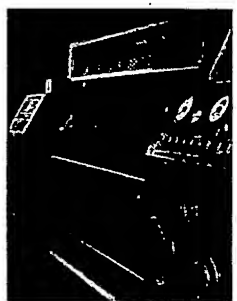


bicomponent fiber, bilateral type

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shearing (1.)



shearing (2.)

hard texture, made in medium weight in natural gray or yellowish-brown, blue, or white. It was produced in both factories and homes in Bulgaria, European Turkey, and other Balkan states. Used for clothing.

**sheaf-filling stitch** See SHEAF STITCH.

**sheaf stitch** An embroidery stitch generally used for borders or for filling in a design in which groups of vertical stitches are tied together at the middle by horizontal stitches, similar to the way sheaves or bundles of wheat were tied together by farmers.

**shear deformation** 1. In woven fabric, movement of yarns from the normal interlacing of warp and filling at right angles to a less than 90° angle. Synonym: *shear distortion*. 2. See SKEWNESS.

**shearing** 1. Cutting fleece from sheep with power-driven clippers or sometimes by hand shears. Properly sheared fleece will be removed in one solid sheet, which can be rolled into a compact bundle with the wool on the inside. 2. A finishing operation in which uneven yarns and/or fiber ends are mechanically cut or trimmed from the face of the fabric. Almost always employed for woolen and worsted and extensively employed on other fabrics. The amount of the shearing on napped and pile fabrics varies according to the desired height of the nap or pile; on clear-finish fabrics like gabardine, a very close shearing is given. Synonym: *cropping*. 3. A finishing operation in which floating portions of yarn are cut, e.g., in figured fabrics made with extra warp or extra filling. The method is similar to the process described in 2. Also see CLIP SPOT.

**shearling** 1. Short pulled wool generally less than 1/2 in. (1.3 cm) long, obtained from the pelts of sheep that had been shorn shortly before slaughter. Chiefly used for felts. Also refers to leather made from these pelts with the wool left in place. 2. A British term for yearlings that have been sheared.

**shear mark** Unevenness in a napped fabric after shearing. Caused by slubs or knots that are caught or nipped by the blades of the shearing machine. Shear marks show up badly when light strikes the cloth.

**sheath-core fiber** 1. See SHEATH FIBER. 2. **BICOMPONENT FIBER** in which one polymer component is surrounded completely by a different polymer component.

**sheath-core yarn** Very bulky synthetic fiber yarn. The core is fine denier fibers with considerable shrinkage; is covered or wrapped with coarse denier relaxed fibers.

**sheath fiber** Filament or staple fiber used to cover elastomeric monofilament used in CORE SPINNING.

**shed** The path across the warp in the loom formed when some warp yarns are lifted by their harnesses while others are left down or depressed. The shuttle or other picking mechanism passes through the shed to insert the filling.

**shedding** 1. Operation of forming a SHED; one of the primary motions in weaving. (Also see BEATING-UP, PICKING 6.) The three common shedding mechanisms on looms are, in order of increasing pattern capability, CAM, DOBBY, and JACQUARD. 2. Loss of fiber by fabrics during use. Especially a problem in loosely constructed fabrics made of low twist staple yarns of smooth fibers, e.g., angora rabbit hair.

**shed resistance** Ability of a loosely constructed fabric to withstand loss of fiber under conditions of use and refurbishing.

**sheen-gab** See SHEEN GABARDINE.

**sheen gabardine** Rayon or synthetic fiber SATEEN of 2.5 yd./lb. (5.0 m/kg) weight or heavier. So called to describe its polished appearance, which is suggestive of cotton sateen. Synonym: *sheen-gab*.

**sheen-type rug** See LUSTER RUG.

**sheep** Ruminant quadruped mammal of the genus *Ovis* whose likely ancestry has been traced to the *Moufloniforme ovis* (Blyth). The animal is medium in size and prized both for fiber and flesh. It has a stouter and less agile build than the goat and possesses a thick fiber coat consisting of coarse hairs (kempy hair) and/or fine hairs (wool). The flesh is called mutton.

Sheep adapted easily to domestication and breeding. Today they are found in most inhabited parts of the world, as far north as Iceland and south as the Straits of Magellan, though the temperate zones are their chief habitat. Better than 500 varieties are known, with more than 2000 types of wool described according to blood counts and fiber characteristics.

Sheep continue to be bred in Australia, mainly for their wool characteristics. In the U.S., these animals are bred with a view toward both wool and lamb mutton yield, leading to sheep strains that give somewhat coarser wools than Australian, yet have better flesh yield.

A classification of sheep according to fineness and length of the wool staple is as follows: (1) fine wools - including those from MERINO SHEEP and RAMBOUILLET SHEEP; (2) medium wools - including those from DORSET DOWN SHEEP, DORSET HORN SHEEP, HAMPSHIRE SHEEP, OXFORD SHEEP, SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, and SUFFOLK SHEEP; (3) carpet wools - including